Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, July 2, 1861.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps pollution
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and war's desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Old Party Organizations and Nominations.

These propositions we cannot think of without sensibly feeling that at this time more than at any other, the country calls upon the voters of the Union to bury their partisan feelings. The country is in danger, in imminent danger of being destroyed for all time to come. The children of to-day will in future years either bless the patriotism of '61, or curse with bitter curses our partisan leaders and their followers for the proceedings they are now attempting to force upon a people sick of party strife. Patriotism is at war with traitors, and we cannot recognize any man as a patriot who is not willing to bury, for a single campaign, his party strife and jealousies to save his country. Party! party organization! stick to your party! is ever upon the lips of the spoilsmen of all parties—the men who have been permitted by the people to bring our country to its present lamentable condition; and to gratify this class of men will the people still continue to follow them until the innocent, as well as the guilty, are precipitated into a hell of torments, from which there can be no escape.

There should be but one party in the North until our difficulties with the traitors South are permanently settled. Every Union man must, no matter to what party he may have heretofore belonged, if he is honest, be willing to sacrifice his former partisan jealousies for his country's good and the happiness and prosperity of his children and his children's children.—Party! Strict old party organizations and nominations! is the rallying cry of the corrupt political spoilsmen, while men of all parties are a unit in the battle field, ready to shed their blood and die, for what? Not that their party with which they had voted may be successful in securing place, power and the spoils! No. But for a more noble and patriotic purpose. With their lives in their hands they ask their friends at home to be united as brothers that their bands and the cause for which they offer up their lives may be strengthened. They ask their friends to know no party but the party that will aid in crushing out Disunion.

We regret that in several counties, strict party nominations have already been made. The Democrats are equally guilty with the Republicans. One brilliant example of patriotism has been successful in the Luzerno Congressional District. The Republican and Democratic Conventions met and united in placing in nomination Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, a Democrat, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. S. W. Scranton, a Republican. Mr. Wright has been elected without opposition.

In the 2d Congressional District, Philadelphia, the Republican politicians nominated Charles O'Neil, Esq., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. Joy Morris. This nomition gave great dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Republican party, a large number being opposed to making a strictly party nomination. The Democratic politicians met and also placed in nomination Col. Charles J. Biddle as the Democratic candidate. On Friday evening last hundreds of the most prominent citizens of the District, irrespective of party, placed Hon. Wm. M. Meredith in nomination for the same office, and if Mr. M. can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination his election will be certain, and the mere politicians taught a lesson they will not soon forget. The election takes place to-day.

We cannot excuse the Democratic party in any county for following the example of the Republican politicians in making party nominations this fall. The Democratic party should act independent of any such bad example, and we hope the party of this county will move with caution, but with a bold patriotic purpose.

Party.

It is time that it should be fully understood, that so far as the support of the Government against the rebellion is concerned, there is but one party in the great and powerful North. In the struggle now going on between government and rebellion, union and disunion, there is and can be no such thing as party. All must assist in maintaining the government. The flag which was fired upon at Sumpter was the flag of the Union, and Republicans and Democrats, alike patriotic, will defend that flag against all foes—rebel or foreign. We fight the rebels who are in arms against the government, not because we approve of this or that political principle of the present administration, but because it is our duty to do so, as our only hope of preserving that Union upon which all our hopes for future happiness and prosperity rest. American citizens all—Democrats and Republicans alike—have in the contest but one platform—the noble platform of the Union. Around it let them rally. Let us each and all, forgetting minor political issues, fight the good fight for the Union unitedly and earnestly, and not stop and blab about party, for fear of losing a little office, until the insult offered the flag of our country is avenged, until the Union and Constitution have vindicated their own great strength and majesty.

THE CROPS.—During the past week we passed through parts of Montgomery, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, and the counties on the Juniata. No grain had yet been cut, but it was ripening rapidly. We have seen much better crops in the lower counties, than will be harvested this year. The crops on the Juniata look better than further east—the corn in particular.—Two weeks ago we passed through the Cumberland Valley, and heavier fields of wheat we never saw. From every direction over the State the wheat harvest promises to be more than an average. There will be no scarcity of bread this year.

THE LEGISLATIVE GUARD.—The company formed last winter by members of the Legislature and officers, have not yet made their appearance to be sworn in for actual service, although accepted by the Governor some weeks ago. Their offer of services was all buncomb at the time, and many of them will find out that it is not always safe to make buncomb appearances. Not one of them can expect to be returned to the Legislature next winter.

JUST SO.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* suggests and we second the motion, that all our stores and places of business be closed on independence day, in order that the employees may have the day to themselves. It should be such a universal gala day as this country never experienced. Fulfill John Adams' prediction to the letter. Let it be "celebrated with guns, bells, pomp, shows, bonfires and illuminations," and let a greatful and patriotic people show that they appreciate the truths of the great declaration and the blessing conferred, by carrying it into effect.—Let all classes of citizens, young and old, rich and poor, participate in the festivities incident to the commemoration of freedom's birth-day. On the fourth of July everybody should be "free and independent."

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The day will be celebrated all over the country North, in a becoming manner. Several celebrations will take place in different sections of this county, taking from our town most of our prominent speakers. Many of our citizens will leave town on that day—those remaining will join in with the Sunday School picnics.

THE FOURTH AT SCOTTSVILLE.—We learn that the citizens of Scottsville and vicinity, purpose celebrating our coming National Sabbath in a manner worthy of the event which the day commemorates. A good time may be expected. R. Milton Speer, Esq., will be the orator of the day.

TALL RYE AND WHEAT.—Walker McCahan left at our office some tall specimens of Wheat and Rye, somewhere between 6 and 8 feet. It was raised on Walker's farm in little Walker where "snake-feeders" never feel hard times.

NO PAPER ON FRIDAY.—Our hands want a holiday, and as the 4th comes in this week we have concluded to publish but one paper this week. We do not expect any stirring news before next week.

CONGRESS.—The extra session of Congress meets on Thursday. Much work will be done in a short time.—The President's message will appear in our next.

WILSONSTOWN CELEBRATION.—We are informed that a 4th of July celebration on a large scale is to come off in Shaver's Creek valley at Wilsonstown. Rev. S. Reid, Rev. A. M. Barnitz, T. P. Campbell and D. Blair, Esq's., will address the audience.

EXCURSION.—An excursion train will run on the Broad Top Road on the 4th, to Broad Top City and intermediate points. This will afford many a fine opportunity to pass the day pleasantly. See advertisement.

LITHOGRAPHS, FRAMES AND GLASS.—A handsome assortment of lithograph prints, frames and glass, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

2d Congressional District.

The following proceedings of a meeting held in Philadelphia, ratifying the nomination of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, as a Union candidate for Congress we clip from a city exchange, of Saturday last. The remarks of the speakers will apply to every county in the State with the same force as they apply to the political parties of the city, and for this reason we give place to the proceedings, and ask our readers to read them carefully:

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith as the candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district, was held last evening at National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth.

Benjamin Gerhard called the meeting to order, and nominated Samuel H. Perkins as chairman. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Perkins read the call from the morning papers explaining the object of the meeting. They met there not as Republicans or Democrats, but as friends of the Union, [applause;) the Union of the North and South, and nothing but the Union. They were assembled to express their approbation of the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith as the candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district, who was competent, and, if elected, would faithfully represent them in the halls of Congress.

A list of vice-presidents, including the names of Henry Carey, Caleb Cope, James Dundas, J. Edgar Thompson, and one hundred others, was read by W. Parker Cummings, and a corresponding number of Secretaries.

The above officers were declared elected, and invited to take their seats on the platform.

Mr. Gerhard then read the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Second Congressional district, irrespective of party, do cordially approve of the nomination of the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith for Congress.

Resolved, That, in our present national crisis, political party nominations for Congress are inexpedient.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of the Federal Government in suppressing the rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, and pledge ourselves to support all proper measures for that purpose.

The resolutions were received with repeated shouts of applause.

Mr. Gerhard said, after this unanimous approval it was scarcely necessary to say one word in support of these resolutions. It was evident they were their resolutions before the vote was taken upon them. Yet they were couched in the finest words possible.—The one resolution stated that in the name of Wm. M. Meredith they all knew they had the best man for the place. The other was that when the rebels were in arms, and the enemy at the gate, politics should be forgotten. [Cheers.] We cannot know now, until the suppression of the rebellion, who belongs to any party. Will you support the Government and sustain their efforts to execute the laws and furnish men and means for that purpose? [Cries of "We will."] Far was it from him to speak against the nominations made by the other parties for the same position, one of whom is this moment a leader in the army of the United States and if God spares his life there will be no position too high for him. [Cheers.] But until this crisis is past, we know no party save the friends of the country, and no opponents but its enemies. This is a great national crisis. Civil wisdom is not to be put behind military glory, and the speaker doubted whether in the Second district there was a person more competent to fill the position proposed than Hon. Wm. M. Meredith. [Cheers.]

Loud cries were made for Daniel Dougherty, Esq., and amid the most enthusiastic and rapturous applause this gentleman ascended the platform. After the applause had subsided, Mr. Dougherty spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My words shall be few, for the time of action is at hand. With all my heart, my might my mind, I favor the election of Wm. M. Meridith. [Applause.] His election will be the first great blow struck by the people against the accursed despotism that has for years ruled this fair city. I mean what is known as the delegate system, [cheers,] a base and fraudulent system, invented and controlled by tricksters; by which scheme respectable citizens, of all political parties, have been made the tools of bar-room bullies and three cent blacklegs. A system which has too often surrendered our public institutions, our councils, our county and municipal offices, into the hands of the vilest of earth's creatures—professional politicians—and has sent, with rare exceptions, as our representatives in the Legislature of the State, a brainless and corrupt gang, who have sold the sovereignty of Pennsylvania to all who would pay their iniquitous demands.—[Cries of "That's so."] Years after years have our people groaned under, yet never raised an arm against, this terrible oppression.

In peaceful times these politicians might still have been our masters.—But in such an hour as this, when the nation is beset with armed traitors, when ten thousand of the flower of our youth, forsaking home and kindred, forgetting all save country, are ready for her sake to leap into the very jaws of death, shall we suffer this venal crew, drunk with past successes, to profane, with sacrilegious infamy, our holy cause by partisan appeals? [Cries of No, no.] No! let us now and forever repudiate this insolent dictation; and therefore I am for Wm. M. Meredith. [Cheers.]

He was nominated by a committee of citizens, who had no hand in their own selection, and knew not of their appointment until it was publicly announced. These citizens, of all shades of political opinion, after the fullest consultation, sacrificing all other considerations on the altar of patriotism, agreed on Wm. M. Meredith, [applause] and therefore I vote for him. He is the right man for the place. Philadelphia, in such an hour, needs on the floor of Congress a gentleman not only of the purest character, but also of the intellect to cope successfully with the master minds which may there be assembled, and therefore I am for Wm. M. Meredith. [Loud applause.]

Finally, because we know that, while he will sanction the action of the Administration in calling into the field our glorious volunteers, he will be neither its blind advocate nor its bitter opponent, but that he will, with all the power of his gigantic mind, advise and insist on the most vigorous prosecution of the war, until the last traitor has thrown down his arms, and unconditionally acknowledged allegiance to the National Government and the Federal Constitution. [Applause.] This is no time for parlor sentences. Let every friend of the Union show his hand. There are even in our midst arrant traitors, who call this, on our part, an *unnatural war*; who would, with delight, split the nation, and tear our flag in twain; who would surrender up the battle-fields of New Orleans and Yorktown; who would acknowledge the graves of Clay and Jackson and the tomb of Washington as foreign soil; who would, while the gaze of the world is concentrated on us, admit that a republic cannot quell a rebellion, and, therefore, we are unfit to be free. [Loud applause.] Douglas, dying, declared this war must be waged until the victory is won, [renewed applause;] that we should banish all political differences; that there can be no neutrals now only patriots or traitors. No traitor will vote for Wm. M. Meredith. [Applause.] O, my countrymen, let us stand together in this hour of peril; let us imitate the noble example of our brothers of Luzerne, burying all differences; unite upon a man who can and will hold aloft the banner of the Republic. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

A Contraband Awfully Frightened.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, of June 27.]

Some days ago, a party of soldiers stationed at Cheat River, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were out scouting, when they observed a man quickly jump behind a tree. The soldiers called for the man, whom they supposed to be one of a guerilla party, to come out, but he only hugged the tree the closer. The call was several times repeated, and accompanied with terms and threats, none of which appearing to have any effect, one of the soldiers walked around so as to get a good sight and fired. The negro, for so it proved to be, one of the real genuine gizzard feats, gave a jump and a scream, threw away his gun and fell down upon the ground. The soldiers approached him, and after turning him over once or twice to find a hole in his body, discovered the negro was "acting possum." He at last opened his eyes and got up, looking the very picture of starvation and terror. Being assured that nobody intended to hurt him, the negro said that he had been hiding around in the woods and among the rocks for about seven days. His master had run off when the "sogers come," and the negro had taken a horse and followed suit. He traveled about through the woods until either a scouting party or the guerillas shot his horse, when he took a foot path—The poor old fellow said he had been fired at about twenty times, and come to the conclusion that the warlike movement in Western Virginia was organized and conducted with the sole and entire purpose of cutting him off. He had nothing to eat for several days, and was on the point of starvation.—He had a short barrelled rifle in his possession, but no ammunition of any sort. The rifle looked as if it had not been discharged for at least two years. The soldiers gave the negro some provisions, and told him to make tracks for home if he knew which way to go, and to stay there until his master came back, adding that if he desired to save his precious bacon he would observe a strictly unarmed neutrality. The negro stuck his gun in a hollow tree and started at a brisk pace down a ravine, glad to escape, for the twentieth time, with his valuable life.

North Carolina.

A few days ago we mentioned in a news paragraph that Mr. Charles H. Foster was a Union candidate for Congressman from the 1st Congressional district of North Carolina.—Since then the following address has been received by mail. It will be seen that the Union sentiment has not been all crushed out in the old North State:

To the Freemen of the First Congressional District of North Carolina:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I hereby announce myself as an unconditional Union candidate for the Congress of the United States from this district.

The usurpations of your Convention cannot command the acquiescence of loyal citizens. They are utterly without authority; they have no validity in law or public exigency, and impose no binding obligation upon the people. Your allegiance to the Federal Union remains first and highest, and there is no fealty that can conflict or override it.

A law of North Carolina fixes the first Thursday of August as the day of election for your Representatives in Congress. The default or malfeasance of no seditious Governor or other public functionary can defeat or impair your right of representation in the councils of the nation. It is your privilege to go to the polls, on the day designated by a statute of the State, and cast your ballots without fear or intimidation. You will be protected in the exercise of the sacred right of franchise to the full extent of the power of the Government.

CHARLES H. FOSTER.

MURPHREESBORO', June 18, '61.

LEASE OF THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company held a meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday last, for the purpose of considering the proposed lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The report was received from Mr. William G. Morehead, president of the Sunbury and Erie Company, in which he stated that, in consequence of the financial condition of the country, and the inability of the Board to continue the work, the road had been permanently leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, subject to the ratification of the respective companies.

Important News from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—At 3 o'clock this morning, George P. Kane, the Marshal of Police, of this city, was arrested at his house, by order of Gen. Banks, and conveyed to Fort M'Henry, where he is now a prisoner.

Gen. Banks has issued a proclamation, naming John R. Kenley, of the Maryland regiment, as Provost Marshal, and suspending all the powers of the Police Commissioners. Kenley is to exercise supreme control over the Department until some known loyal citizen is appointed to act as Marshal.

The Proclamation gives as the reasons for the arrest of Kane, that he is known to be aiding and abetting those in armed rebellion against the Government, at the head of an armed force, which he has used to conceal, rather than detect, acts of treason to the Government.

Proclamation of Gen. Banks.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The following is the proclamation of Gen. Banks:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT }
ANNAPOLIS, June 27, 1861. }

"By virtue of the authority vested in me and in obedience of orders as Commanding General of the Military Department of Annapolis, I have arrested and do detain in custody Mr. George P. Kane, Chief of the Police of the city of Baltimore.

"I deem it proper, at this, the moment of arrest, to make a formal and public declaration of the motives by which I have been governed in the proceeding. It is not my purpose, neither is it in consonance with my instructions, to interfere in any manner whatever with the legitimate government of the people of Baltimore or Maryland.

"I desire to support the public authorities in all their appropriate duties, in preserving the peace, protecting the property, in obeying and enforcing every municipal regulation and public statute consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of Maryland. But unlawful combinations of men organized for resistance to such laws, and to provide hidden depositories of arms and ammunition, encourage contraband traffic with men at war with the Government, and while enjoying its protection and privileges, stealthily wait the opportunity to combine their means and forces with those in rebellion against its authority, are not among the recognized or legal rights of any class of men, and cannot be permitted under any form of Government whatever.—Such combinations are well known to exist in this Department.

"The mass of the citizens of Baltimore and Maryland, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, are neither parties to or responsible for them.—But the chief of Police is not only cognizant of these facts, but in contravention of his duty and in violation of law, he is, by direction or indirection, both witness and protector to the transaction and the parties engaged therein. Under such circumstances, the Government cannot regard him otherwise than as the head of an armed force, hostile to its authority, and acting in concert with its avowed enemies.

"For this reason, superceding his official authority as well as that of the Commissioners of Police, I have arrested, and do now detain him in custody of the United States; and in further pursuance of my instructions, I have appointed for the time being, Col. Kenley, of the First Maryland regiment of volunteers, as Provost Marshal, in and for the city of Baltimore, to superintend, and to cause to be executed the Police laws provided by the Legislature of Maryland, with the aid and assistance of the subordinate officers of the Police Department, and he will be respected accordingly.

"Whenever a loyal citizen shall be otherwise named for the performance of this duty, who will execute these laws impartially, and in good faith to the Government of the United States, the military force of this Department will render to him that instant and willing obedience, which is due from every good citizen to his Government.

(Signed) NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

"Major General, commanding the Department of Annapolis."

The Effect of the Arrest of Marshal Kane in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the arrest of Marshal Kane. The Union men are pleased, but the Secessionists are indignant.

Col. Kenley, the Provost Marshal, waited on the Mayor and Police Commissioners this morning. The latter asked time to consider, but the Colonel told them that his orders were immediate, and proceeded to the Marshal's office, taking possession. The Commissioners then directed the Police officers to obey the military authority, and declared their intention to prepare a protest against the action of the Government.

☞ The following oath exhibits the manner in which the traitors of Virginia force allegiance on those who desire to escape the stigma of treason. Every man who applies for a pass from the rebel Gen. Beauregard, is compelled to swear as follows:

I do solemnly swear, that in leaving the State of Virginia it is not my purpose to take up arms against the confederate states, or any of them; nor will I in any manner wage war upon said confederate states or any of them, nor will I in any manner, directly or indirectly, give aid and comfort to their enemies, by information or otherwise. So help me God. And if found in arms against said confederate states, or any of them, or if guilty of a violation of any of the particulars aforesaid, the penalty shall be death.

HARD TIMES.—We of the country can talk of hard times—may imagine ourselves poor indeed—but a visit few days to the cities and manufacturing towns in the eastern part of the State would make us feel quite satisfied with *our* hard times. In Philadelphia and other cities, and manufacturing towns, the merchants, the mechanics, the laboring man, and indeed all classes of people, except the farmers, are in tight times. Actual starvation is at the door of many. Until moneyed men again put their money in business we cannot expect the times to get much better.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP PORTER, June 24, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Having the pleasure of hearing from home through the columns of the *Globe*, I seat myself to write you a short account of our doings and journeyings, since you visited us at Camp Patterson. Although we may not have the pleasure of seeing the light of your pleasant countenance soon again, we trust you will not forget to send a few copies of your paper to Co. H, 15th Regiment, wherever they may happen to encamp.

We remained in Hagerstown, two days, and in Williamsport, one. We had quite a march last week—it being eight miles from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and twenty-one miles from the latter place to this Camp, by the roads we marched over. We are encamped two miles from Sharpsburg and twelve from Harper's Ferry. The Irish Brigade, which is encamped one mile from us, shot one of our picket guard last night, through mistake. I think they are not very particular who they shoot. When they left Chambersburg, as the cars were passing, they fired into our camp, and wounded a soldier of the 14th Regiment. The whole affair is being investigated by Gen. Negley, and if the fault is with them, they will suffer for it. They certainly are spoiling for a fight, and, doubtless, will leave their marks on the rebels.

Capt. Doubleday's Battery is planted at Williamsport to cover the advance of the troops while crossing the Potomac; the other portions are dotted around for miles, within hailing distance of each other. Picket guards and scouts are in all directions—towards and in Virginia.

As soldiers know not when or where they are to move, I am entirely ignorant how far we will advance the next time we "pull up stakes," but doubtless, we will rest on the sacred soil of Virginia, on or near Harper's Ferry.

We have a great many visitors here from the surrounding country. The Marylanders appear to be glad of the arrival of the Federal troops; the Union portion are very determined in their opposition towards the Secessionists, and give a great deal of information in regard to the operations and conduct of the rebels in Virginia.

The Home Guards of Shapsburg, are busy all the time. Capt. Book stands about as high in the estimation of the Union men, as Capt. Walker did in the Mexican war. He was often in their camps before they evacuated the Ferry.

The darkies look both "scared and tickled," and evidently think "there is a hen on," but those who think our soldiers abolitionists, are slightly mistaken. We are fighting for the Union and the maintainance of the Constitution, not for the abolition or extension of that *peculiar institution*. A negro here is worth $100 and dull at that; one year ago they commanded $200; so a Maryland farmer informed me yesterday. So much for secession in Virginia. It is wose in the neighborhood of where the rebel soldiers are stationed. They have taken all they could lay their hands on. Many farmers are ruined—all their property having been taken from them, and themselves pressed into the service of the confederate army. On account of such proceedings, many of the Virginians have been forced to exile from their homes. The *people* of Virginia have had but little to do with the schemes that have made that State the head of the confederate Government. Reaction must follow, and such conspirators as Floyd, Wise & Co., made to suffer the penalty meted out to treason and traitors.

On Friday night a squad from company H, captured a secession officer.—Lieut. McNally got wind of him being in the neighborhood, and reported the fact to Gen. Negley, who ordered the Lieut. to capture him and bring him to head-quarters. Sergeants Buckley, Davis, McAlwaine and ten men left the Camp, about ten o'clock in the night, and returned at five in the morning, with their captive. He turned out to be a regular spy, and has been following the army since its arrival in Chambersburg. He has been convicted and will be punished according to his crime. A great deal of praise has been lavished on our boys, for the manner in which they entrapped him. Lieut. McNally received the congratulation of Maj. Gen. Patterson, for his gallant and daring conduct.

Your friend, S. T. Davis, is Ordnance Sergeant of the 15th Regiment, and is the very man for that important post; he is quite popular in the Regiment, and, no doubt, will be further promoted at the end of the three month enlistment.

We had an excellent sermon yesterday. Our chaplain will remain with us, and we will have preaching every Sabbath. He is a minister of the M. E. church, from Westmoreland county. More anon.

W. D.

CAMP YOHE, FREDERICK, MD. }
June 25, 1861. }

DEAR UNCLE:—Here we are at last, in the capital of Maryland. We left Camp Cameron at Funkstown on Friday night last, at eight o'clock. After a march of 26 miles, we arrived in Frederick city early on Saturday morning. We are quartered at the old Barrack building. This building was erected by the English about the year 1756. In it are many relics of the Revolution, in the way of old muskets, boxes, scabbards &c., &c. I have secured several of these momentoes of the past.

It is generally understood that we will serve out the balance of our time in Frederick. The Legislature has been in session until to-day. I suppose they became scared at the idea of having a Regiment of Pennsylvanians at their heels, to assist them in leaving the town, in case they advance any more of their secession doctrines.

Yesterday there were only 8 Union men left in the House, to contend with 41 Secessionists. But now they have gone, and I suppose, or rather hope, they have given up all idea of rushing this State out of the Union.

Our men are in good health and, so far, have behaved in a manner to command the respect of all citizens, both friends and enemies. I hope this may continue, and I have no doubt it will, as the men are treated in such a manner that they cannot help but show all the *gentleman* possible.

We have found the citizens of Frederick very kind and sociable, particularly the lady portion. I have already secured the addition of three handsome young lady cousins. Upon comparing notes, we have come to the conclusion that we *must* be cousins—and so we style each other when we meet. They send me cakes, fruit and boquets every day; if this is to be the style of my southern cousins, I have no objection to meeting a few more.

Yours, W. A. H. L.
Comp. G, 1st Reg. Pa. V.

FEARFUL TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—On the 19th inst., a terrible tornado swept over Champaign county, Illinois. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that, after the wind had tested the mooving capacity of everything *portable*, then came a shower of hail, which converted our immense crops of ripening wheat and waving corn into a barren waste. There are many farms in the vicinity of Champaign city upon which there is not now a green leaf or a blade of grass left. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye are entirely ruined.—I visited many fields to-day and found the small grain mown to the ground as with a scythe, and the stalks were beaten and shivered, looking as though they had passed through a threshing machine. Corn which was one and a half feet high was cut off even with the ground, and the stalk beaten to a jelly an inch below the surface. Up to this date we have heard of five persons who were killed, and quite a number who were more or less seriously wounded.

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.—The following prescription for the benefit of our volunteers now serving in a southern climate, and exposed to the dangers of Cholera and its kindred diseases, has been published. The mixture described was used with great success by our troops during the Mexican war. It may be serviceable to those at home as well as those in the field:

Laudanum, two ounces; spirits of camphor, two ounces; essence of peppermint, two ounces; Hoffman's anodyne, two ounces; tincture of cayenne pepper, two drachms; tincture of ginger, two ounces. Mix all together.—Dose—a teaspoonful in a little water, or a half teaspoonful repeated in an hour afterwards in a tablespoonful of brandy. This preparation will check diarrhœa in ten minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of Cholera immediately. In cases of Cholera it has been used with great success, to restore reaction by *outward* application.

NO PROMOTION.—In the armies of France and other countries in Europe, soldiers rise from the ranks to the highest honors. In this country, a soldier might as well undertake to scull up the Niagara Falls with a hand saw as to rise higher than a corporal or sergeant in the American army.—No matter how brave or intelligent he is, unless he is the son or relation of a member of Congress or some leading partisan, he must never look for promotion in the American service. Is it any wonder that the regular Army is made up of the material it is? This reproach ought to be removed forthwith. Give our soldiers the opportunity, and they will make as able officers as any in the world. Let the gallant and meritorious conduct entitle the private to wear the epaulets, and you may be sure he will not fail to win them.—*Reading Times.*

THE MILITARY FORCE AT WASHINGTON.—The military force in and about Washington is estimated at 75,000 men.

OUR SOLDIERS.—The Standing Stone Guards are still in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va. The Huntingdon Infantry and the Scott Infantry are near Cumberland, Md. The Union Guards are somewhere near Sharpsburg, Md.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 29.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.00@5.25
Common and Superfine	$4.75@5.00
Rye Flour	$3.25
Corn Meal	$2.62½
Extra White Wheat	$1.27@1.30
Fair and Prime Red	$1.18@1.22
Rye	60c
Corn, prime Yellow	54
Oats	30
Clover seed, $4 64 lbs	$4.00@4.75
Timothy	$2.75@2.87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5.75
Extra do ₱ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.15
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	8
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	11½

EXCURSION!

Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., July 4th.

An Excursion train will leave Huntingdon at 7.00 A. M., going direct through to Broad Top City. Returning leave at 5.30 P. M., and arrive at Huntingdon at 8.30 P. M.

The train will stop at Coalmont, at which place there will be a grand

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE

and Celebration—visitors will find first class accomodations at Broad Top City and Coalmont.

Excursion Tickets will be sold from all stations to Broad Top City, Dudley or Coalmont, on that day.

Tickets good for round trip: Huntingdon to Broad Top City, $1.25. Dudley $1.00. Coalmont $1.00.

This train connects with the Express train east and west, on Pennsylvania Railroad.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Huntingdon, July 2, 1861.

UNION RESTAURANT.

If you want a glass of pure Pittsburg "India, Kirby & Holbrook or Smith & Co's. Ale; a glass of good Lemonade, a saucer of Ice Cream, fresh oak fried Oysters, Tripe, Spring Chickens, stewed, fried &c., &c., go to the Union Restaurant, opposite the Exchange Hotel.

June 20, 1861.—3t.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light-Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK FOR THE UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a neat book or Introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $3.50. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 29, 1861.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department. Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom houses and the like, had been seized and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumpter in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition. New ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumpter, which was nearly surrounded by well-projected hostile batteries with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them, had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government. Simultaneously, and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States declaring the States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined Government of these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid and intervention from foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the Inaugural Address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the mails, at the Government's expense, to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbances to any of the people, or any of their rights. Of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumpter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was, by that Department, placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort, within the time for his relief rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than 20,000 good and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command; and their memoranda on the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieut. General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in that opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the army and navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that no such sufficient force was then within the control of the Government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure the latter a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated.—This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens.—This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumpter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some *quasi* armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration, up to the time the order was despatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumpter was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort.

In such a conjuncture the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumpter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward, as had been intended in this contingency. It was also resolved to notify the Government of South Carolina that if the attempt should not be resisted there would be no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition. It is thus seen that the assault upon and the reduction of Fort Sumpter was in no sense a matter of self-defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them.—They know—they were expressly notified—that the giving of bread to a few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which could, on that occasion, be attempted, unless themselves by resisting so much should provoke more. They know that this Government desired to keep this garrison in the fort; not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time, discussion and the ballot-box, for final adjustment. And they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution.

That this was their object, the Executive well understood; and having said to them in the Inaugural address, "you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumpter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood. And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy—a government of the people by the same people—can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case or any other pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to the freest government upon the earth. It forces us to ask: Is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation.

The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations. Yet none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organizations. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service. Of course the seceded States so called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The Border States so called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost unanimous for the Union, while in others, as Virginia and North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A convention elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumpter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumpter, many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumpter, or the great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known. Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading members of the State not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union. They pushed their military preparations vigorously forward all over the State. They seized the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, and the navy-yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received, perhaps invited, into their State large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co-operation with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery, and finally they permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it, and it has the less regret as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its protection. These loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect as being Virginia.

In the Border States so called, in fact the Middle States, there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality; that is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way or the Disunion the other, over their soil. This would be disunion completed, figuratively speaking. It would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation, and yet not quite an impassable one, for under the guise of neutrality it would tie the hands of the Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the Disunionists that which, of all things they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union; and, while very many who have favored it are doubtless loyal, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for seventy-five thousand militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts, by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far, all this was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point, the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering. Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting, then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them.—It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorize the Commanding General in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writs of habeas corpus, or, in other words to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary process and forms of law, such individuals as might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevertheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power and propriety, before this matter was acted on.

The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed were being resisted, and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States.—Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that, by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizens' liberty that, practically, it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated?

To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the Government itself go to pieces lest that one be violated? Even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ, which was authorized to be made.

Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power. But the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power, and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course.

Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended, in this case by the rebellion. No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this Government had been so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign Powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and the Navy, will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the departments will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government, for the work, at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole.

A debt of $600,000,000 now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our own Revolution, when we came out of that struggle; and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them.

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. One of the greatest perplexities of the Government is to avoid receiving troops faster than proviling for them. In a word, the people will save the Government if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well.

It might seem, at first thought, to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they know they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law. They know their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in, and reverence for, the history and Government of their common country as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly, they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union.

The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may, consistently with the National Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union or of any other State.—The little disguise, that the supposed right is to be exercised only for a just cause, because they themselves are to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice.

With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and until at length they have brought many a good man to a willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union.—The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas; and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union; while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the United Colonies were declared to be free and independent States.

But even the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and mutual action, before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show.—The express plighting of faith, by each and all the original thirteen, in the Articles of Confederation, two years later, that "the Union shall be perpetual," is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or name outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State Rights assuming a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself?—Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word, even, is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State Constitutions. What is a sovereignty, in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of our States except Texas ever was a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treatise of the United States, made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be for her the supreme law of the land. The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this, they can only do so against law, and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separated, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase, the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it created them as States. Originally, some dependent colonies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union.

Of course, it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their Constitutions before they entered the Union; nevertheless dependent upon, and preparatory to coming into the Union.

Unquestionably, the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution; but among these, surely are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but at most, such only as are known in the world at the time as governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never known as governmental a merely administrative power.

This relative matter of national power and State rights as a principle is no other than the principle of generality and locality.

Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole, to the General Government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the National Constitution, in defining boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are also bound by that defining, without question. What is now combatted is the position that secession is consistant with the Constitution, is lawful and peaceful. It is not contended that there is any express law for it, and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences.

The nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave and without refunding?—The nation paid very large sums—in the aggregate, I believe, of a hundred millions—to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now go off without consent or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied for the benefit of those so-called seceded States in common with the rest. Is it just either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? Part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself?

Again, if one State may secede, so may another, and when all shall have seceded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the Seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain.

The Seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national constitution of their own, which of necessity they have either discarded or retained the right of secession as they insist it exists in ours. If they have discarded it they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to be in ours. If they have retained by their own construction of ours, they show that to be consistent they must secede from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no Government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceder politicians would at once deny the power, and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the other because they are a majority may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound on the rights of minorities; they are not partial to that power which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble, calling itself "The people." It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State except, perhaps South Carolina in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one, of the so-called seceded States. As the contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them, it is ventured to affirm this, even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps, where bayonets were all on one side of the question, voted upon, can scarcely be considered as a demonstration of popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are not at once for the Union and against coercion would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the power and improved the condition of our whole people, beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known, without a soldier in it but who had taken his place there of his own free choice. But more than this, there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else whether useful or elegant, is known in the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a court abundantly competent to administer the Government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries in this contest. But if it is, so much better the reason why the Government which has conferred such benefits on both them and us should not be broken up. Whoever in any section, propose to abandon such a Government would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it. What better is he likely to get in its stead? Whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people? These are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence in which, unlike the good old one, penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "All men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit "We the people," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading objects is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life.

Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreiate this. It is worthy f note that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned, and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their treacherous associates. But the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument that the destroying of the Government which was made by Washington means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion—that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided there can be no successful appeal back to bullets, that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and the duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution, than expressed in the Inaugural Address. He desires to preserve the government, that it may be administered to all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens, everywhere, have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest or subjugation, in any just sense of the terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government. But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that, to prevent its going out, it is all-sufficient to use every means to the end of maintaining the guarantee. When an end is lawful and obligatory the indispensable means to obtain it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this case be made. All that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions. As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him.

He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has, so far, done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear, and with manly hearts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 4, 1861.

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

April 10, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

April 10, 1861.

BOOTS & SHOES!

A NEW STOCK.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEVI WESTBROOK'S STORE.

All in want of Boots and Shoes, for old or young, are requested to call and examine my stock.

Huntingdon, May 3, 1861. L. WESTBROOK.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct26.)

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct26.)

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS

IN THE

GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKING MEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support forty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at no early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,105,298 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,859,745 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 853,620 persons having been added since 1850, making the population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 25,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,200,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every conditional contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through those lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the 40 counties through which it passes was only 395,546, since which 479,202 have been added, making the whole population 814,591—a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bus. of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent, payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

from the valuation, for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be $5 dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61-wtf.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Colds, Diseases of the Eye and Heart; &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Bowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Harey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to ascertain a horse's true sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.